

55 DEAD IN LONDON AFTER BIG AIR RAID

Latest Zeppelin Attack the
Most Deadly Since Begin-
ning of War.

REPRISALS DEMANDED
ONE POINT, WON, YIELDED

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Oct. 14.—Fifty-five persons were killed and 114 injured in last night's Zeppelin raid—this making the most serious in point of casualties since the beginning of the war. Fourteen of those killed and thirteen of those injured were military casualties. These figures were given out by the Official Press Bureau today. The property damage is not announced. The following supplementary official statement was issued today:

A fleet of hostile airships visited the eastern counties and a portion of the London area last night, dropping many bombs. Anti-aircraft guns and Royal Field Artillery batteries engaged the invaders. One of the airships was seen to heel over on its side and drop to a lower altitude.

Reports of replying to German air raids by "bombing the Kaiser's sleeping towns as he bombs ours" received an enthusiastic endorsement at a meeting held last night in the great hall of the Cannon Street Hotel, in the financial district of London.

Lord Willoughby de Broke and Lord Lytton, members of Parliament, were the principal speakers. "We have come here," said Lord Willoughby, "to express our opinion upon the Government that they have got to take steps to stop the kind of thing that happened last night. The only way to do it is to treat them as they treat us. Otherwise they will continue in their policy while we sit still and suffer and become the laughing stock of Europe."

Mr. Johnson-Hicks made a demand for reprisals, which was couched in more lurid language. He said: "Let the Kaiser be made to realize what it means for his own people to be subjected, as we have been subjected, to cold blooded butchery in the night. We must have a demand from one of Germany to the other to stop the butchery in England in order that they themselves may be safe."

"We must be prepared to send 200 machines at the very least circling over Cologne, Coburg and other German towns in order that the Germans may be made to realize the destruction they wrought last night and on other nights in our midst."

The resolution passed at the meeting called upon the Government to adopt a systematic policy of reprisals "as the only effective method of putting a stop to Zeppelin raids on London and other towns."

"Killing for Killing's Sake."

As far as the military result of last night's Zeppelin raid is concerned, it is not clear out here some of the newspapers that "a single well placed shell on the battle front would have achieved a greater effect than has been attained by all of the thirty-five raids that have undertaken on England, without the immense expenditure of time, skill and money on the part of the enemy, while the murder of civilians would have been avoided."

It is this aspect which convinces the people here that the raids, as one of the papers puts it, "are dictated by brutal lust of killing for killing's sake."

The public attitude as voiced by the newspapers does not betray any nervousness and the desire to "hit back." Disappointment also is expressed that the number of the raiding machines was brought down and some machines displayed as to whether the Government is doing its utmost. It was pointed out in the first announcement of the raid, which emanated from the Home Office, that the Admiralty reported that the raiding machines, however, have been heard from the Admiralty.

The latest statement comes instead from the War Office and shows that the raiding machines were used for defence were military, not naval ones. The Times asks sharply: "Who is responsible? Has the Government made an attempt to organize mobile defences against raiding airships outside of the anti-aircraft? Where do Sir Percy Scott's responsibilities cease? Would it not be better to extend them to more than one locality? He has excellent reasons for not making these inquiries. Much dissatisfaction is coming to light."

Now French conspire reprisals merely for the sake of reprisals, contending that the British air craft must be used wherever they can do the most damage to Germany in a military way.

LONDON DOCKS SHELLED

Zeppelins Caused Great Fires, Says Berlin Report of Raid.

BERLIN, via Amsterdam, Oct. 14.—The Admiralty issued the following statement today:

German airships during the night of October 12-14 attacked the city of London and nearby important establishments, as well as the batteries of Ipswich.

Several attacks were made, especially on the city of London. The docks of London, the water-works at Hampton near London, and Woolwich also were heavily bombed, with incendiary bombs.

At all the places attacked important explosions and great fires were observed.

All the airships returned safely, although they were vigorously attacked on passing over the English coast.

RAID REHEARSAL, PANIC.

German Efforts to Instigate Population Not Reassuring.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Oct. 15 (Friday).—While the majority of Londoners are treating the Zeppelin raids with growing composure and regard the danger, a despatch from Copenhagen quotes the German newspapers as describing exactly the contrary effect.

Sham aerial attacks are being undertaken over the German seaports of Kiel, Bremen, Wilhelmshafen, Danzig and Hamburg, and other coast towns to rehearse the inhabitants for the event of enemy air raids. The people have been warned for weeks previously and have been minutely instructed in pamphlets and in other ways how to behave. However, when the sham attacks developed, everybody believed them to be genuine and was seized with utter panic.

Great crowds rushed to military headquarters for protection or congregated in fortified trenches instead of going into the cellars and observing other police regulations. The papers warn the public to show a greater degree of self-possession the next time.

4th ATTACK NEAR PARIS.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
Paris, Oct. 14.—A Zeppelin flew over the Chateau Thierry on the right bank of the Marne last night and dropped bombs, all of which fell outside the town. No one was injured and no property damage was done.

The papers say that the Zeppelin was found apparently for Paris, but was turned back by artillery fire.

BRITISH MAKE GAIN UNDER COVER OF GAS

Smoke and Fumes Employed—
Main Trench of Hohenzollern Redoubt Taken.

ONE POINT, WON, YIELDED

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Oct. 14.—The British forces in northern France launched a new and vigorous offensive to-day which, according to Sir John French's report, received here to-night, was crowned with considerable success.

They took the main trench of the Hohenzollern redoubt, a strategically important position southwest of Hulluch, which figured as one of the chief objectives in the recent advance, and after being captured by the British was wrested from them by the Germans. The Teutons still hold two communication trenches between the redoubt and the trenches.

Sir John French reports for the first time that a British attack was made "under cover of smoke and gas," which suggests that the British followed the German example of employing fumes in storming positions, although the character of the gas employed is not described.

The British advance was blazed by the British heavy guns. Southwest of Hulluch a thousand yards of the trench were gained, but had to be given up under the rain of the big German shells.

The following report from Sir John French, commander in chief of the British forces, was received by the official press bureau to-night:

After bombardment on Wednesday we attacked under cover of smoke and gas, along the line southwest of Hulluch, to the Hohenzollern redoubt. We gained about a thousand yards of a trench southwest of Hulluch, but shell fire prevented the maintenance of the position.

Southwest of St. Elix we captured a line of defence behind the Vermelles-Hulluch road and on the south-western edge of the quarries, both inclusive; also a trench in the north-western face of the quarries as well as the main trench of the Hohenzollern redoubt.

The enemy still occupies two communication trenches between the redoubt and the quarries.

Sir John French denies the statement contained in the official German statement that the British attacked on the whole front.

Souchez continues to be the centre of violent artillery combats between the French and the Germans, combats which are equally intense around the forest of Givenchy near by. In Lorraine too a duel of heavy guns is in progress.

No success of consequence is reported by either side in today's official reports. Aerial action is the feature of the French night communiqué, one German captive balloon having been brought down and an aeroplane destroyed.

French Reports.
The night communiqué follows:

Artillery actions took place at several points in the valley of La Souchez and in the forest of Givenchy.

Mutual cannonading occurred on the Aisne front, in the region around Rheims and in Champagne near Auberville and at the Navarin farm.

Violent fighting, in which bombs and aerial torpedoes were thrown, took place on the heights of the Meuse, in the sectors of Calonne and Trovon.

The afternoon communiqué follows:

In the Arras district the artillery fighting continued last night, both sides taking part. This fire was particularly violent to the northwest of Hill No. 140, between Souchez and Givenchy.

The fighting from trench to trench with bombs and torpedoes has continued with great activity in the region of Lohon.

In the Champagne district the enemy has directed a fire with asphyxiating bombs against our near lines. To this our batteries everywhere made reply. A German attack in the sector of the west of Tahure has been checked by our fire.

There has been a reciprocal and almost continuous cannonading in the Lorraine district, in the vicinity of Reillon and Létrun.

SMOKE FAILS BRITISH.

Attack Behind Clouds Repulsed on Ypres-Lens Front, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, via London, Oct. 14.—The following official statement was issued in Berlin this afternoon:

While enemy monitors were shelling the coast near Westende (Belgium) and the artillery of the enemy was shelling our positions to the north of Ypres without success the British began an attack behind clouds of smoke and gas early in the morning, but the attack failed completely.

ARMY DEFENCE, AS O. K.'D, CALLS FOR 600,000 MEN

President Begins Using His Influence With Congress to
Have the Garrison Plan Adopted—\$400,000,000
Budget for Both Services.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—President Wilson informed Acting Secretary of War Breckinridge today that he had accepted the War Department's proposals almost in their entirety for the immediate strengthening of the military establishment.

This means that the President will ask Congress for a total appropriation of \$184,000,000 for the army in the year 1915-16. The total will be about \$75,000,000 more than the last budget for the army.

The amount to be called for on behalf of the navy has not been determined, but it will probably amount to about \$225,000,000, which will be \$75,000,000 in excess of last year's naval appropriations.

Thus the Administration plans to ask Congress for about \$150,000,000 more for the army and navy than was voted last year, or a total for both services of more than \$400,000,000.

Garrison's Plan.
The increase of \$75,000,000 in the army budget is to be used in establishing Secretary Garrison's plan for strengthening the army. The main features of this plan are understood now as follows:

The creation of a reserve with a maximum strength of 400,000.
The enlargement of the regular army from 100,000 to 120,000.
The strengthening of the militia.

Large additions to the coast defences and substantial increases in the supplies of ammunition and equipment.

The plan as approved by the President contemplates the creation eventually of a force of about 600,000 men, the number estimated to be necessary for the first line of defence in the event of the United States becoming involved in war with a first class power.

As a result of the action taken by the President Secretary Garrison will return to Washington to-morrow from Hot Springs, Va. He was advised today of the President's decision and left to-night to direct the preparation of the estimates for submission to Congress.

The President also communicated his decision to Representative Hay of Virginia, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, with whom he discussed the Administration's plans for the military establishment. The Administration hopes to be able to win Representative Hay over to the Garrison plan, but it is a long way from having accomplished that as yet.

Spirited Struggle in Congress.
The definite stand taken by the President is regarded here as foreshadowing a spirited struggle with Congress this winter, Congress, particularly the House, is already divided into two camps—those for and against improvements in the national defence. The anti-republicans are well organized as are those in favor of a change of policy.

In asking Congress to provide about \$184,000,000 more than ever before in time of peace for national defence President Wilson is certain to stir up strong opposition. Members of the Administration appreciate this and are exerting efforts to enlist Congressional support for the defence programme.

Those features of Mr. Garrison's plan regarded as especially consistent with the American attitude toward military service are being counted on to command support throughout the country and in Congress. Chief among these is the plan for building up a reserve of "citizen soldiers" to use President Wilson's phrase.

It is understood that Mr. Garrison's plan for the enlistment of about 400,000 young men for a three year term, during which only six months will be spent in the field. He proposes to give the members of the force, which is to constitute the reserve, two months of military instruction each year. The War Department estimates that it should be possible to obtain 4,000 reservists out of each 1,000,000 of population in the United States.

Another feature of this plan which is accepted as especially consistent with the American attitude toward military service is the fact that the War Department intends to utilize the several cadet military posts in the middle West as instruction centres where the reservists are to receive their training.

For years the War Department has been asking Congress to abolish these posts, but local influences have always proved stronger than any Secretary's arguments.

There is of course no compulsory enlistment feature in the Garrison plan. When the reserve is once filled one-third will retire each year.

Mr. Garrison's plan calls for the addition of at least ten regiments of infantry, an entire division. It has been suggested that at least three of these regiments be maintained at war strength. Forty-two companies of coast artillery are wanted so that all the existing organizations may be utilized in field artillery and according to estimate, five regiments of cavalry are sought.

It is the purpose to obtain officers for this increased personnel by expanding the number of cadets at West Point and by direct appointments from civil life. It is estimated that at least 1,000 officers will be needed for these increases, which would bring the army up to from 100,000 to 120,000, depending on whether all the organizations are maintained at war or peace strength.

Pay for Militia.
It is also understood that the militia is to be increased from about 120,000 to 150,000. As far as possible, that Federal pay is to be provided for the militiamen in return for which they are to become more directly available for regular service than is now the case. The coast defences are to be strengthened and reserve supplies of ammunition and equipment largely increased.

With the exception of the proposals regarding the militia this programme contains very little that has, in the past, received the approval of Chairman Hay of the House Military Committee. Following his conference with the President this afternoon Mr. Hay did not commit himself on the Administration's programme.

It was learned, however, that he assured the President that he most conscientiously supported the Administration's proposals on general principles, but that his views might differ with those of the Executive on some of the details. Mr. Hay will soon hold another conference with the President.

Mr. Hay has heretofore been regarded as a "small army" man. He opposed vigorously the plans of former Secretary Stimson and his chief of staff, Gen. Wood, and late last winter was in violent disagreement with Secretary Garrison. He is an opponent of the general staff system and worked with Major-General Alexander, chief of the General Staff, to upset its power in the army. Only a few years ago he sought to cut off five of the fifteen regiments of cavalry.

period. The navy is very deficient in this type of vessel. The United States fleet was defeated by the "enemy" in the war game last week partly through inferiority in scouts.

It is planned to add 100 submarines to the fleet in this period, and also about sixty-four destroyers. In addition there would be a total of from fifteen to twenty-five vessels of other types provided for in the five years; there would include gunboats, fuel ships, transports, tenders, etc.

The Department experts are working out two different plans of achieving this programme in five years. One plan is on the basis of equal expenditures each year; the other plan is for equal appropriations each year. It is believed that Congress would be more likely to approve the plan of equal expenditures even though it might necessitate a very large programme the first year.

Secretary Daniels will meet the heads of bureaus and other officials of the Department at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning for a general conference to consider this question.

The Navy Department has completely discarded the General Board's twelve-year-old policy of a fleet of forty-eight battleships by 1919. The slate has been virtually wiped clean for a fresh start on the basis of Mr. Daniels' five year programme.

NEW ENGINES FOR FOUR SHIPS.

Navy Department Finds the Old Ones Unsatisfactory.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The estimates for the next fiscal year now being prepared at the Navy Department will include items for new engines for four vessels, it was said at the Navy Department today. The vessels are the battleship North Dakota, the cruiser Salem and destroyers Henley and Mayrant.

All these vessels are equipped with Curtis turbines, which were installed by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company and which have proved unsatisfactory. The North Dakota's engines have been a source of serious difficulty ever since that vessel was put in commission.

LINDSEY ATTACKS ACCUSER.

Denver Judge Is Ejected From Court Room.

DENVER, Oct. 14.—Angered at charges and insinuations against both his reputation and his conduct of the juvenile court, Judge Ben B. Lindsey in the Criminal Court this morning attempted to attack Attorney James J. Sullivan, counsel for Frank L. Rose, on trial for criminal libel of Judge Lindsey.

After a consultation with the jurist was ejected from the court room, Judge Wright ordered Lindsey detained. When court adjourned the latter said: "I have no apology to make for calling Sullivan a liar. He is in with the gang that is persecuting me and he knows it."

The jury in the case is still out.

Archduke Ludwig Salvator Dead.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 14.—German newspapers announce the death of Archduke Ludwig Salvator of Austria at Brno, Czechoslovakia, on Oct. 12. The Archduke was 65 years old and was known chiefly as an explorer and scientist. He was an honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences and of the Academy of Sciences of Bohemia.

EVENTS IN THE WAR
ONE YEAR AGO TO-DAY

OCTOBER 15, 1914.

British cruiser Hawke is sunk by a German submarine in the North Sea, with the loss of 400 lives, all the officers and the greater part of the crew going down with the ship.

German force near Warsaw is cut in two by the Russians, nearly 10,000 prisoners being taken in a two day battle.

Von Knicker army is forced back to Cambrai. Lines now extended as far as North Sea.

Germans occupy Ostend, Zeebrugge also falls into the hands of the invaders.

This sum is to be expended exclusively on new construction in the navy, if granted by Congress, and the estimates being prepared at the Department are based on that basis.

It is proposed to authorize in this period from fifteen to eighteen capital ships. These would not all be battleships, but from now on the Navy Department will add battle cruisers to the yearly building programmes and will count these as capital ships. It is anticipated, however, that the equivalent of battleships will be provided in this period.

The probability is that at least four and possibly six of the fifteen to eighteen capital ships to be provided in this period will be battle cruisers, leaving from eleven to thirteen battleships.

About as many scout ships as capital ships are planned for the five year period.

OF course you might have found it hard to name the murderer of Mrs. Fisher two weeks ago.

Why?—Because all the witnesses had disappeared. But now—

They've located Jimmy, the buller.

He's going to tell all he knows.

Put down these clues in your little red book. Remember, there's still time to win the \$500 reward, but you've got to hurry!

New readers will find all the facts and evidence they need in this week's issue.

Get your copy with your evening paper to-night.

Every Week

The first Illustrated 3 weekly in America

Every Newsstand

REVENTLOW UPHELD ARMENIAN KILLINGS

Defence of Massacres by Turks
Led to Suspension of
Paper.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The reason for the recent suspension of the *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, Count Ernst von Reventlow's newspaper, is explained in a copy of the *Tageszeitung* which arrived here today.

It confirms the belief expressed in *The Sun's* recent cablegram concerning the suspension, that the reason for the German authorities' action was Count von Reventlow's stand on the Armenian massacres and the American protest.

The copy at hand contains an extremely violent article in which the writer virtually upholds the Armenian massacres and declares that the American and British Governments have no right to interfere with the internal affairs of Turkey.

"The United States," says the article, "has caused it to be known to Constantinople that its relations with Turkey would be endangered if the Armenian massacres were to continue. We can only express the hope that the Sublime Porte will not allow itself to be browbeaten. If the Porte deems it necessary that the Armenian rebellions and other riotous procedures be repressed with all available means, so that a repetition becomes impossible, such actions are not to be designated either as murders or as atrocities."

"They were simply justifiable and necessary measures, the more justifiable and the more necessary inasmuch as the Turkish Empire is in the midst of a desperate fight for its existence and has enough of foreign enemies. To ask of Turkey that she should also take the internal enemy to her bosom because it would please the English and Americans is really asking very much."

"Indeed, the Turkish Empire has been long enough compelled to allow all Powers who would destroy and rob her have their say in her affairs. Today the time for this is past. It will be passed forever so soon as the German Empire takes up determinedly the standpoint that the question as to what it intends to do with the bloodthirsty Armenians is one that concerns her Turkish ally alone."

"We Germans are not obliged to give an account for our actions either to enemies or to neutrals. If we begin this business we are obliged to continue it. We shall certainly not be ensnared into discussing with the British and American press matters which concern Turkey alone. To do so would be to play into the enemy's hands and to sow distrust between Germany and Turkey."

The article is particularly significant in view of the fact that the *Tageszeitung*, already has been twice suspended since the beginning of the war, is the organ of the Agrarian party, composed of the great Prussian landowners.

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COUZENS EULOGIZED